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(54) **Ink jet ink set and printing method**

(57) A color ink jet ink set for color printing and a printing method using the inks having a yellow ink of a carrier and a yellow azoaniline dye; a magenta ink of a carrier and a magenta anthrapyridone dye; and a cyan ink of a carrier and Direct Blue 307.

**EP 1 281 737 A1**

**Description**

**[0001]** This invention relates to inks for ink jet printing and a printing method using the inks that provide images with good lightfastness and improved color gamut.

**[0002]** Ink jet printing is a non-impact method for producing images by the deposition of ink droplets in a pixel-by-pixel manner to an image-recording element in response to digital signals. There are various methods which may be utilized to control the deposition of ink droplets on the image-recording element to yield the desired image. In one process, known as continuous ink jet, a continuous stream of droplets is charged and deflected in an imagewise manner onto the surface of the image-recording element, while unimaged droplets are caught and returned to an ink sump. In another process, known as drop-on-demand ink jet, individual ink droplets are projected as needed onto the image-recording element to form the desired image. Common methods of controlling the projection of ink droplets in drop-on-demand printing include piezoelectric transducers and thermal bubble formation. Ink jet printers have found broad applications across markets ranging from industrial labeling to short run printing to desktop document and pictorial imaging.

**[0003]** The inks used in the various ink jet printers can be classified as either dye-based or pigment-based. A dye is a colorant which is dissolved in the carrier medium. A pigment is a colorant that is insoluble in the carrier medium, but is dispersed or suspended in the form of small particles, often stabilized against flocculation and settling by the use of dispersing agents. The carrier medium can be a liquid or a solid at room temperature in both cases. Commonly used carrier media include water, mixtures of water and organic co-solvents and high boiling organic solvents, such as hydrocarbons, esters, ketones, etc. For aqueous dye-based inks, the dyes need to be sufficiently soluble in water to prepare a solution that is capable of producing adequate density on the receiving element and stable for extended periods of storage without precipitation. High quality ink jet printing with dye-based inks requires dyes which will provide both bright hue and good light fastness.

**[0004]** To generate full color prints via ink jet printing, ink sets comprising at least cyan, magenta and yellow inks are normally utilized. In addition a black ink is often added to enhance the printing of text and darker colors. The range of colors that can be produced with a given set of inks defines the color gamut of that ink set. For the production of high quality photorealistic images via ink jet printing, ink sets with a large color gamut are preferred. In addition, it is important that the ink sets produce images with good fastness, especially to light.

**[0005]** The choice of the colorants in ink jet systems is critical for both light fastness and color gamut. The color gamut of an ink set is controlled primarily by the spectral absorption characteristics of the component dyes. The primary dyes (e.g., cyan, magenta and yellow) should only absorb light of the required wavelengths (i.e., have relatively narrow absorption bands) and not overlap excessively with the dyes in the complementary inks. While there are many dyes with bright hues that are useful in ink jet printing, many have poor light fastness. Conversely many light stable dyes suitable for ink jet printing have broad absorption bands but give dull colors and limited color gamut.

**[0006]** WO 01/18123 relates to the use of magenta anthrapyridone dyes for ink jet inks. While there is a disclosure of other color ink jet inks used with this magenta dye, the color gamut of these combinations is not as large as one would like.

**[0007]** It is an object of this invention to provide a set of inks capable of producing images via ink jet printing which have better color gamut than the ink sets of the prior art. Another object of the invention is to provide a printing method using the above-described inks.

**[0008]** This and other objects are achieved in accordance with the present invention comprising a color ink jet ink set for color printing comprising:

- (a) a yellow ink comprising a carrier and a yellow azoaniline dye;
- (b) a magenta ink comprising a carrier and a magenta anthrapyridone dye; and
- (c) a cyan ink comprising a carrier and Direct Blue 307.

**[0009]** Another embodiment of the invention relates to an ink jet printing method comprising the steps of:

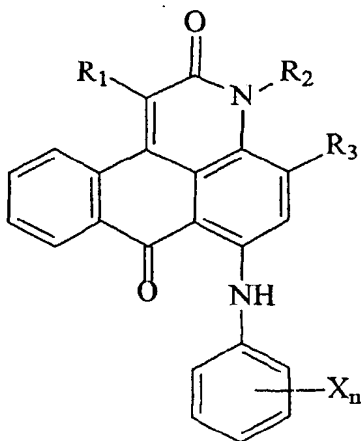
- A) providing an ink jet printer that is responsive to digital data signals;
- B) loading the printer with an ink-receiving element comprising a support having thereon an ink-receiving layer;
- C) loading the printer with an ink jet ink set for color printing as described above; and
- D) printing on the ink-receiving layer using the ink jet ink in response to the digital data signals.

**[0010]** Dyes referred to by dye numbers are numbers assigned by The Color Index.

**[0011]** Any yellow azoaniline dye may be used in the invention. In a preferred embodiment, the yellow azoaniline dye is Direct Yellow 132, Direct Yellow 107, Direct Yellow 86 or mixtures thereof.

**[0012]** Any magenta anthrapyridone dye may be used in the invention, as disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent

6,152,969; EP 1,063,268; EP 1,067,155; WO 00/23440; WO 01/18123; JP 2000-256587 and JP 2001-072884. In a preferred embodiment, the magenta anthrapyridone dye is a sulfonic acid or sulfonate derivative of a compound represented by the general formula:



wherein:

R<sub>1</sub> represents hydrogen, or a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxycarbonyl, carboxyl, benzoyl, alkyl, aryl, hetaryl, alkoxy or phenoxy group;

R<sub>2</sub> represents hydrogen or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, alicyclic, aryl or hetaryl group;

R<sub>3</sub> represents hydrogen, carboxyl, or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, alicyclic, aryl, hetaryl, alkoxy or phenoxy group;

each X independently represents hydrogen, halogen, nitro, hydroxyl, carboxyl, or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, alicyclic, aryl, hetaryl, alkoxy, phenoxy, amino, amido or sulfonamido group; and

n represents 0, 1, 2 or 3.

**[0013]** In a preferred embodiment of the invention, R<sub>1</sub> in the above formula is benzoyl. In another preferred embodiment, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen. In yet another preferred embodiment, R<sub>3</sub> is a sulfonated phenoxy group. In yet still another preferred embodiment, n is 1 and X is a sulfonate group.

**[0014]** A preferred magenta dye which can be used in the invention is sold commercially as JPD Magenta EK-1 Liquid, from Nippon Kayaku Kabushiki Kaisha as an approximately 10 % solution in water.

**[0015]** As noted above, the cyan dye employed in the invention is Direct Blue 307. This dye is sold commercially as ProJet® Fast Cyan 2 Liquid from Avencia Corp.

**[0016]** In yet another preferred embodiment of the invention, a black ink can be added to the ink jet ink set to further increase the available color gamut. Black inks which can be used include a carrier and a black colorant such as Reactive Black 31, Direct Black 19, Direct Black 168, Solubilized Sulfur Black 1 (Dusyn® Black SU-SF) or a black pigment.

**[0017]** In general, the inks of this invention comprise the above dyes at concentration of from 0.1 to 10 %, preferably from 0.4 to 5% by weight of the ink jet ink composition.

**[0018]** In yet still another preferred embodiment of the invention, additional inks of a "light" cyan ink or "light" magenta ink, which is the same cyan and magenta dyes in (c) and (b), except that they are employed at a concentration of 5% to 50% of the amount of the cyan and magenta dyes.

**[0019]** For the purpose of this invention, color gamut is specified in the CIELAB metric. Color gamut is defined as the sum of the a\*-b\* areas of 9 L\* slices (L\* = 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90) obtained when a given ink set is used. Color gamut may be obtained through measurement and estimation from a large sample of color patches which is very tedious and time-consuming, or calculated from the measured absorption characteristics of the individual dyes using the techniques described in J. Photographic Science, **38**, 163 (1990).

**[0020]** The absorption characteristics of a given image dye will vary to some extent with a change in ink laydown or printed density. This is due to factors such as measurement flare, dye-dye interactions, dye-receiver interactions, dye concentration effects, and the presence of colored impurities in the media. However, by using characteristic vector analysis, sometimes referred to as principal component analysis or eigenvector analysis, one can determine a char-

acteristic absorption curve that is representative of the absorption characteristics of the dye over the complete wavelength and density ranges of interest. The characteristic vector for each dye is thus a two-dimensional array of optical density and wavelength. This technique is described by Albert J. Sant in Photographic Science and Engineering, 5(3), May-June 1961 and by J. L. Simonds in the Journal of the Optical Society of America, 53(8), 968-974 (1963). Characteristic vectors thus derived can be used to calculate the color gamuts of ink sets described below as described in the above reference.

**[0021]** The following commercially available yellow and black dyes can be used to formulate the ink sets employed in this invention:

- A. Direct Yellow 132, available as ProJet® Yellow 1G from Avecia Corp. as an approximately 7.5% solution in water
- B. Direct Yellow 107, available as Intrajet® Yellow DG from Crompton and Knowles as an approximately 10% solution in water
- C. Reactive Black 31, available as Duasyn® Black KRL-SF from Clariant Corp. as an approximately 10% solution in water
- D. Direct Black 168, available as Duasyn® Black HEF-SF from Clariant Corp. as an approximately 10% solution in water
- E. Solubilized Sulfur Black 1, available as Duasyn® Black SU-SF from Clariant Corp. as an approximately 10% solution in water
- F. Direct Black 19, available as Keyamine® Black G Pure Liquid from Keystone Corp. as an approximately 10% solution in water
- G. Direct Yellow 86, available as Direct Yellow 86 Na Solution from Sensient Technical Colors LLC as an approximately 10% solution in water

**[0022]** A humectant is usually employed in the ink jet compositions of the invention to help prevent the ink from drying out or crusting in the orifices of the printhead. Examples of humectants which can be used include polyhydric alcohols, such as ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol (DEG), triethylene glycol, propylene glycol, tetraethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, glycerol, 2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol, 2-ethyl-2-hydroxymethyl-1,3-propanediol (EHMP), 1,5-pentanediol, 1,2-hexanediol, 1,2,6-hexanetriol and thioglycol; lower alkyl mono- or di-ethers derived from alkylene glycols, such as ethylene glycol mono-methyl or mono-ethyl ether, diethylene glycol mono-methyl or mono-ethyl ether, propylene glycol mono-methyl or mono-ethyl ether, triethylene glycol mono-methyl, mono-ethyl or mono-butyl ether (TEGMBE), diethylene glycol di-methyl or di-ethyl ether, poly(ethylene glycol) monobutyl ether (PEGMBE), and diethylene glycol monobutylether (DEGMBE); nitrogen-containing compounds, such as urea, 2-pyrrolidinone, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone, and 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone; and sulfur-containing compounds such as dimethyl sulfoxide and tetramethylene sulfone.

**[0023]** Preferred humectants for the inks of the invention include DEG, glycerol, DEGMBE, TEGMBE, 1,2-hexanediol, 1,5-pentanediol, urea, 2-pyrrolidinone, EHMP and mixtures thereof. The humectant may be employed in each ink in an amount of from 5 to 60 weight percent.

**[0024]** Water-miscible organic solvents may also be added to the aqueous inks of the invention to help the ink penetrate the receiving substrate, especially when the substrate is a highly sized paper. Examples of such solvents include alcohols, such as methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, n-propyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, n-butyl alcohol, sec-butyl alcohol, t-butyl alcohol, iso-butyl alcohol, furfuryl alcohol, and tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol; ketones or ketoalcohols such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone and diacetone alcohol; ethers, such as tetrahydrofuran and dioxane; and esters, such as, ethyl lactate, ethylene carbonate and propylene carbonate.

**[0025]** The amount of aqueous carrier employed is in the range of approximately 70 to 98 weight %, preferably approximately 90 to 98 weight %, based on the total weight of the ink. A mixture of water and a polyhydric alcohol, such as diethylene glycol, is useful as an aqueous carrier. In a preferred embodiment, the inks contain from 5 to 60 weight % of water miscible organic solvent. Percentages are based on the total weight of the aqueous carrier.

**[0026]** Surfactants may be added to the ink to adjust the surface tension to an appropriate level. The surfactants may be anionic, cationic, amphoteric or nonionic and used at levels of 0.01 to 1% of the ink composition. Preferred surfactants include Surfyno® 465 (available from Air Products Corp.) and Tergitol® 15-S-5 (available from Union Carbide).

**[0027]** A biocide may be added to the ink composition employed in the invention to suppress the growth of microorganisms such as molds, fungi, etc. in aqueous inks. A preferred biocide for the ink composition employed in the present invention is Proxel® GXL (Avecia Corp.) at a final concentration of 0.0001-0.5 wt. %.

**[0028]** The pH of the aqueous ink compositions employed in the invention may be adjusted by the addition of organic or inorganic acids or bases. Useful inks may have a preferred pH of from 2 to 10, depending upon the type of dye being used. Typical inorganic acids include hydrochloric, phosphoric and sulfuric acids. Typical organic acids include methanesulfonic, acetic and lactic acids. Typical inorganic bases include alkali metal hydroxides and carbonates. Typical

organic bases include ammonia, triethanolamine and tetramethylethylenediamine.

**[0029]** A typical ink composition employed in the invention may comprise, for example, the following components by weight: colorant (0.05-20%), water (20-95%), a humectant (5-70%), water miscible co-solvents (2-20%), surfactant (0.1-10%), biocide (0.05-5%) and pH control agents (0.1-10%).

**[0030]** Additional additives which may optionally be present in the ink jet ink compositions employed in the invention include thickeners, conductivity enhancing agents, anti-kogation agents, drying agents, and defoamers.

**[0031]** The ink jet inks provided by this invention may be employed in ink jet printing wherein liquid ink drops are applied in a controlled fashion to an ink receptive layer substrate, by ejecting ink droplets from a plurality of nozzles or orifices of the print head of an ink jet printer.

**[0032]** Commercially available ink jet printers use several different schemes to control the deposition of the ink droplets. Such schemes are generally of two types: continuous stream and drop-on-demand.

**[0033]** In drop-on-demand systems, a droplet of ink is ejected from an orifice directly to a position on the ink receptive layer by pressure created by, for example, a piezoelectric device, an acoustic device, or a thermal process controlled in accordance digital data signals. An ink droplet is not generated and ejected through the orifices of the print head unless it is needed. Ink jet printing methods, and related printers, are commercially available and need not be described in detail.

**[0034]** Ink jet inks of the present invention can be used in any of the popular ink jet printing systems, including thermal or piezoelectric drop-on-demand printers and continuous ink jet printers. Of course, the specific ink formulations will vary depending upon the type of ink jet printing system.

**[0035]** Ink-receptive substrates useful in ink jet printing are well known to those skilled in the art. Representative examples of such substrates are disclosed in U.S. Patents 5,605,750; 5,723,211; and 5,789,070 and EP 813 978 A1.

**[0036]** The following example illustrates the utility of the present invention.

**[0037]** A control ink containing the following cyan dye was prepared and evaluated as a comparative example:

C-1: contains Direct Blue 199, available as Direct Blue 199 Na Solution from Sensient Colors LLC as an approximately 10% solution in water. Direct Blue 199 as disclosed in WO 01/18123.

#### Preparation of inks

**[0038]** Inks 1-5 used in the ink jet ink sets of the invention and control ink C-1 were prepared by dissolving an appropriate amount of the dye or dye concentrate in de-ionized water and a mixture of one or more water soluble organic compounds such as humectants and surfactants. The humectants used in Inks 1-5 and C-1 were glycerol at 11.5 wt. %, DEG at 11.5 wt. % and TEGMBE at 7.5 wt. %, all based on the total weight of the ink. The pH values of Inks 1, 2, 3, 5 and C-1 were adjusted to approximately 8-9 by the addition of triethanolamine. Details are given in Table 1 below.

Table 1

Ink	Dye (Wt. %)
1	Direct Blue 307 (3.6)
2	JPD EK-1 (4.8)
3	A (3.8)
4	C (6.0)
5	G (3.5)
C-1	Direct Blue 199 (3.5)

#### Ink Jet Recording Element

**[0039]** An ink jet recording element was prepared as follows:

**[0040]** A coating solution for a base layer was prepared by combining fumed alumina (Cab-O-Sperse® PG003, Cabot Corp.), poly(vinyl alcohol) (Gohsenol® GH-23A, Nippon Gohsei Co., Ltd.) and 2,3-dihydroxy-1,4-dioxane (Clariant Corp.) in a ratio of 88:10:2 to give an aqueous coating formulation of 30% solids by weight.

**[0041]** A coating solution for an image-receiving layer was prepared by combining fumed alumina (Cab-O-Sperse® PG003, Cabot Corp.), poly(vinyl alcohol) (Gohsenol® GH-23A, Nippon Gohsei Co.) and a copolymer of (vinylbenzyl) trimethylammonium chloride and divinylbenzene (87:13 molar ratio) in a ratio of 85:3:12 to give an aqueous coating

formulation of 10% solids by weight. The fumed alumina particles have a primary particle size of from 7 to 40 nm in diameter and are aggregated up to 150 nm. Surfactants Zonyl® FSN (E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co.) and Olin® 10G (Dixie Chemical Co.) were added in small amounts as coating aids.

[0042] The above coating solutions were simultaneously bead-coated at 40 ° C on polyethylene-coated paper base which had been previously subjected to a corona discharge treatment. The image-receiving layer was coated on top of the base layer. The coating was then dried at 60 ° C by forced air to yield a two-layer recording element in which the thicknesses of the bottom and topmost layers were 40 µm (43 g/m<sup>2</sup>) and 2 µm (2.2 g/m<sup>2</sup>), respectively.

#### Printing of test images

[0043] Inks 1-5 and C-1 were filtered through a 0.2 µm polytetrafluoroethylene filter, degassed using ultrasonic treatment with an applied vacuum of 559 mm of mercury and placed in a clean Mutoh ink bag. Each bag was mounted in the plastic Mutoh bag cartridge and placed in the appropriate color slot in a Mutoh 4100 printer.

[0044] Ink 1-5 and C-1 were printed with a Mutoh 4100 printer without color correction at 283 dots per centimeter (720 dpi) bi-directional printing, with "microdot on" setting giving a droplet size of 17 picoliters.

[0045] A test image consisting of a series of 6 variable density patches, approximately 7 by 7 mm in size, at 10, 25, 40, 50, 75 and 100% dot coverage was printed onto the porous ink jet recording element described above.

#### Evaluation of Test Images

[0046] For each of the test images, the spectral absorption curves spanning the full density range were measured over the wavelength range of 380-730 nm using measurement conditions of D5000 illumination, 2° observer angle, and no filter. The characteristic vectors (transmission density versus wavelength) were calculated as described above assuming a flare value of 0.0.

#### Color Gamut

[0047] Using the characteristic vector method described above, color gamuts for the ink sets shown in Table 2 were calculated as described in J. Photographic Science, **38**, 163 (1990). Because differences in density can impact the calculation of color gamut and mask differences due to the spectral absorption characteristics of the dyes, the Status A densities for the cyan, magenta, yellow and black images were assumed to all be equal to 2.0 for the purposes of the calculations.

Table 2

Ink Set	Cyan Ink	Magenta Ink	Yellow Ink	Black Ink	Color Gamut
1	1	2*	3	4	65,071
Control-1	C-1*	2*	3	4	63,817
2	1	2*	5*	4	60,750
Control-2	C-1*	2*	5*	4	59,440

\*Disclosed in WO 01/18123

[0048] The above data show that the ink sets of the invention had better color gamut than similar prior art ink sets having the same black, yellow and magenta inks, but with a different cyan ink.

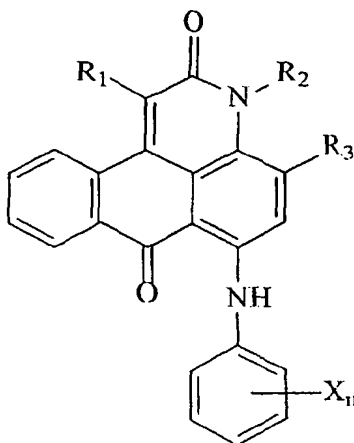
#### **Claims**

1. A color ink jet ink set for color printing comprising:

- (a) a yellow ink comprising a carrier and a yellow azoaniline dye;
- (b) a magenta ink comprising a carrier and a magenta anthrapyridone dye; and
- (c) a cyan ink comprising a carrier and Direct Blue 307.

2. The ink jet ink set of Claim 1 wherein said yellow azoaniline dye is Direct Yellow 132, Direct Yellow 107, Direct Yellow 86 or mixtures thereof.

3. The ink jet ink set of Claim 1 wherein said magenta anthrapyridone dye is a sulfonic acid or sulfonate derivative of a compound represented by the general formula:



wherein:

R<sub>1</sub> represents hydrogen, or a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxycarbonyl, carboxyl, benzoyl, alkyl, aryl, het-aryl, alkoxy or phenoxy group;

R<sub>2</sub> represents hydrogen or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, alicyclic, aryl or hetaryl group;

R<sub>3</sub> represents hydrogen, carboxyl, or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, alicyclic, aryl, hetaryl, alkoxy or phenoxy group;

each X independently represents hydrogen, halogen, nitro, hydroxyl, carboxyl, or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, alicyclic, aryl, hetaryl, alkoxy, phenoxy, amino, amido or sulfonamido group; and  
n represents 0, 1, 2 or 3.

4. The ink jet ink set of Claim 3 wherein R<sub>1</sub> is benzoyl.

5. The ink jet ink set of Claim 3 wherein R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen.

6. The ink jet ink set of Claim 3 wherein R<sub>3</sub> is a sulfonated phenoxy group.

7. The ink jet ink set of Claim 3 wherein n is 1 and X is a sulfonate group.

8. The ink jet ink set of Claim 1 wherein each ink contains from 5 to 60 weight percent of a humectant.

9. The inkjet ink set of Claim 1 wherein each ink contains a surfactant.

10. An inkjet printing method, comprising the steps of:

A) providing an ink jet printer that is responsive to digital data signals;

B) loading said printer with an ink-receiving element comprising a support having thereon an ink-receiving layer;

C) loading said printer with the ink jet ink set of Claim 1; and

D) printing on said ink-receiving layer using said ink jet ink in response to said digital data signals.



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Application Number  
EP 02 07 7971

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			C09D D06P
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			

Place of search <b>THE HAGUE</b>	Date of completion of the search <b>30 October 2002</b>	Examiner <b>Miller, A</b>
<p><b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b></p> <p>K : particularly relevant if taken alone  Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category  A : technological background  D : non-written disclosure  P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention  E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date  D : document cited in the application  L : document cited for other reasons  &amp; : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>		

EP0 FORM 1503 (03.02) (P.04/01)



**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT  
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This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on  
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